41

Civil & Religious INTELLIGENCER, OR THE GLEANER & MONITOR.

No 9] SANGERFIELD, N. Y.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1817. [VOL. II.

Articles from the Albany Argus

PHILOSOPHICAL.—As the opinion, that the centre of the earth consists of a mass of burning Lava, broached by Boyle, Boerhaave and others, seems to be gaining ground, we state one of the reasons and experiments by which this resul. has been attained.

In the mines of Hungary and South America the heat is found to increase and become troublesome, when below the depth of 480 feet; and recently at Frieberg, they have calculated that this increase amounts to one degree of the thermometer for every 150 feet one descends. It is supposed, therefore, that at the distance of 225 English miles iron will melt, and the earth be a sea of liquid fire.

Vast masses of native North American Copper.

The native copper found around Lake Superior, has been long a theme of conversation. On one occasion, a company was formed in England, with a large monied capital, to work the mines. On another, an agent was to have been sent there by order of congress to explore for copper.

It appears by certain late intelligence received through Dr. Le Barron, Apothecary General of the U. States, that a body of this virgin metal, heavier perhaps than in the known world, is now lying in the bed of the Ontatangan River, a stream running into Lake Superior from the South. It is reported to measure in girth, or circumference, twelve feet at one end, and fourteen feet round at the other. As far as a judgment can be formed, the mass is compact throughout, and of singular purity.

Remedy for the Gravel, extracted from an English periodical work

Dissolve three drachms of prepared Nitre in a quart of cold water, and take half of this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this simple medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint (the Gravel) will be removed. It may be taken at any time of the day; but it is after a meal.

The simple remedy can do no injury, and it is certainly worth trying by those afflicted with the painful and troublesome disease for which it is recommended.

A fair Thief.—A person was brought before the police yesterday, on a charge of larceny, whose case has excited considerable interest. The prisoner has been for some time a hack driver between this city and Lansingburgh. A brother hack man, lodging in the room with the prisoner missed a small sum of money, and as no one else slept in the room, he charged the theft upon his room mate, and arraigned the supposed culprit before the police. On examining the prisoner for the stolen money, the reader may conceive the astonishment of the court when they discovered the prisoner to be a female, in the habiliments of a man! From a letter found upon her, addressed to her mother in Vermont it appears that she had travelled 1200 miles in this disguise, and proposed soon to return to the paternal roof with the fruits of her industry. Her name is Eliza Bennet; and we lament to add, that the proofs were so strong against her as to justify her commitment for trial.

Another Sea Monster has been seen in Cape Ann harbor for several days in succession, by a great number of persons who have gone out for the purpose of viewing it, and by some from the shore. They have approached within 10 or 15 yards of it, and fired several balls at it without effect. It is described as being from 70 to 100 feet in length, of the size of a barrel, in joints like the wooden buoys on a net rope. Its motion are serpentine, various and of extreme rapidity—sometimes forcing nearly a complete circle in turning quickly around—and sometimes with its head out of water, darting forward at the rate of a mile in three minutes, leaving a wake behind of half a mile in length. The head like that of a dog, with a mixture of white and black—the body black. The fishermen of the neighborhood were devising means to take or kill it.

Farmers beware.—Farmers, we advise you to examine without delay the lists of lands which were sold by the comptroller in the month of November, 1815, for arrearages of taxes, and that remained unredeemed last March. These lists were published last spring in some one or more of the public newspapers in the counties respectively where any lands remained unredeemed, if a news paper was printed in the county, and if not, copies of the lists were suspended at the court house door and in the county treasurers' and county clerks' offices respectively, for the information of all concerned. Let every farmer, therefore, immediately examine those lists, either by refering to the news papers, or by an examination of the lists at the court house door, or in the county treasurers' or county clerks' offices, and ascertain whether his lands are in jeopardy or not. Let none rest satisfied until the examination is made. A little trouble now may save him from numerous after regrets and perhaps from ruin.

The lands sold may be redeemed until the 20th November next but not afterwards. Those that are not then redeemed must be conveyed to the purchasers. The farmer ought not to rest satisfied and to think because he has regularly paid his taxes, that there is no danger. Some tax may have been laid on his land prior to his owning it; or it may have been returned charged by some mistake.

Farmers, I charge you to beware—and I charge you to caution your neighbor. A YEOMAN.

EGYPT.—At Cairo they have experienced a circumstance not remembered by the oldest Egyptian—*four days of excessive torrents of rain*, which had nearly destroyed whole villages. The houses having been built of unbaked clay, scarcely a dwelling escaped without injury, and had the rain continued a few days longer, all the city of Cairo itself must inevitably have been washed away.

ABSTRACT ARGUS SUMMARY.

Heavy rains were experienced in the northern parts of Vermont on Tuesday the 12th, the day after the great fall of rain in this vicinity. The banks of Onion river were overflowed, and hundreds of acres of grain and grass were under water.

The York, Pa. paper, states, that the buildings swept away and injured, such as dwelling houses, barns, stables and workshops, by the late flood, cannot be far from one hundred.

An European proposes to ascend in a balloon from Boston, if sufficient subscribed to defray the expense.

A malignant fever is raging at Charleston S. C.

The mercury in Fahrenheit's scale, on the 28th July, stood at 102 degrees, at Nashville, Ten, in the shade.

Mr. Peter Moore, of Salem, Washington county, was drowned in the Battenkill, during the late freshet.

Worthy of attention.—To prevent wheat becoming smutty, the soaking the seed twelve hours in brine is said to be an infallible preventative.

An artist has been indicted in New-York for libelling a gentleman who was his customer, by a painting purporting to be a portrait of the gentleman with a pair of asses ears, which he exhibited for sale at an auction. The trial came on last week; and the jury after being out all night, brought in a verdict of *guilty*.

About one thousand emigrants arrived at Philadelphia in one day, mostly from Holland and Germany.

A vessel arrived at New-York, from Jamaica has brought 200 000 dollars in specie.

We learn from Maine, that the oldest inhabitanst never knew the water in Kennebec river so high as during the late rains, which lasted from Friday to Wednesday. Great damage was done to crops, bridges, &c.

We have details of considerable damage done in Virginia by the late rains.

The President visited the community of Friends, vulgarly called Shaking-Quakers, at Enfield, Mass.—The elder received him as follows: "I Joseph Goodrich, welcome James Monroe to our habitation."—*Lan. Gaz.*

Articles from the New-York Spectator.

From the New-Brunswick, [N. J] Times of yesterday.

Great Rain.—The rain which commenced last Monday morning, and fell in torrents in the evening and on Tuesday morning, has been the most violent that has occurred for many years. The streets in this city were inundated, the cellars of many houses overflown and even the dwelling rooms in lower stories have been deluged with the flood, and furniture considerably injured. We learn from the country of very material damage by the flood, of mill-dams, bridges, &c.

The Inundation at York.—It is stated that seven tan yards, two taverns, three stores, two breweries, one candle and soap factory, one whip factory, two nail factories, one jewellers shop and one coppersmiths shop and several other buildings, in all FIFTY-FOUR BUILDINGS were destroyed.

It is estimated that two hundred thousand dollars would not restore the people of York and its immediate vicinity to their own again. Forty-five or fifty families, lost their furniture and clothing, and in a word, many people worth from one to seven thousand dollars on Saturday morning, are now reduced to poverty.—*Phil. Dai. Adv.*

From the Boston Centinel of Saturday.

Outrage.—Two females were waylaid by two ruffians, and one of them, a mere child was made the subject of excessive brutality before assistance could be obtained for her. The offenders, we learn, have been committed to jail in Dedham, to await their trial in October.

In the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, during a violent storm at Grand St. Ewrit, (Nouvelle St. Ours.) in the Parish of St. Roch, seven men who had been at work in the fields, had recourse to a tall pine shelter. In about half an hour after they had taken that station, the tree was struck by lightning, which in descending, killed one man by the name of Marinet and wounded the other six, one of whom had his shoulder broken and his head fractured; and another it is believed will lose one of his eyes; a third has half his body struck dead; in short, they all experienced essential injury.—*Montreal Courant.*

YORK, July 24.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night, Mr. Ashley's tavern in this town, was observed to be on fire, the inhabitants assembled with the greatest alacrity, and was shortly after assisted by the garrison, but the progress of the flames was so very rapid as to baffle every effort made to subdue them; and Mr Ashley's family had scarcely time to effect their escape. Three men, named Day, Haines and Brannon, who were in the house, fell victims to the devouring element. They were all married, and have left fourteen children; a fourth person, supposed to be a traveller, is said to have entered the house to save his baggage, but was not seen to come out again, no appearance of his remains however have been found, but those of the other three were taken from the ruins and interred the next day; some other slighter accidents occurred: none of the neighboring houses were injured.

STOCKBRIDGE, August 14.

1289 for 1—An Astonishing Increase!—In a field of Rye, (owned by Enoch Willard, of Stockbridge) harvested last week, were selected the heads which originated from *one seed*—they were shelled the seed carefully counted, and found to amount to *one thousand two hundred and eighty nine* plump, sound kernels!

The house of Mr. William Jackson, in Shanandoah county, Virginia, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th July last. Mr. Jackson, his wife, and eight children, five sons and three daughters, had retired to bed and left the servants up in the kitchen adjoining.—The servants being engaged in a frolick with the servants of some of the neighbors, all went out, and left a candle negligently burning near a bed; the curtains of which caught fire, and the kitchen and dwelling were both enveloped in flames before any of the family awoke.

It is with much regret we have to add, that Mr.

THE

CHRISTIAN'S MONITOR.

Good tidings of joy, to all people the same,
The heart to employ, and the tongue to proclaim.

Vol. IV. AUGUST 1817. No. 3.

From the Christian Herald.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Communication from Messrs. Judson and Hough.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, RANGOON, November 7th, 1816.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that we are at length able to address a letter to the Board in our joint capacity. We had a joyful meeting in this place the 15th ult. Mr. Hough has settled in one part of the Mission-house; and we are now united, both as a church of Christ, and as a Mission Society. Our regulations on the latter point we here submit to the Board. It will be evident at first sight that these regulations have a prospective view, and are framed somewhat differently from what they would have been, had we not expected that our Society would soon be enlarged. But we hope that the time is not far distant when they will receive the signature of Brother Rice also. Indeed we hope for more than this; we hope that one or two others will be found to accompany Mr. Rice.

It is true that one of us remained about three years in this place without uttering any Macedonian cries. But we apprehend that the time is now come when it is consistent with the strictest prudence to lift up our voice and say, come over the ocean and help us. By a residence of three years in this country, many doubts which at first occurred are removed; and many points concerning the practicability of a mission, and the prospect of success, are ascertained. We cannot now enter much into detail; but we desire to say, that we consider the mission established in this land. We unite in opinion that a wide door is set open for the introduction of the religion of Jesus into this great empire. We have at present no governmental interdict to encounter, and no greater obstacles than such as oppose the progress of missionaries in every heathen land. It appears to us (and may it so appear to our fathers and brethren) that God, in removing the English mission from this place, and substituting in their stead an American Mission, is emphatically calling on the American churches to compassionate the poor Burmans, and to send their silver, and their gold, and their young men, to this eastern part of the world, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

From the accompanying articles of agreement you will be able to form some idea of the probable expense of a mission to this country. The monthly appropriation for subsistence will necessarily be enlarged as our families increase. It was originally fixed by the brethren at Serampore, and has been found by Mr. Judson, just sufficient to meet the common expenses for food and clothing. No expense is yet incurred for building or house-rent, as we are permitted to occupy the Mission-house erected by Messrs. Chater and Carey, and which is the property of the Society in England. It is difficult to form any estimate of extra mission expenses, such

as (according to the Serampore plan) fall not within the compass of the regular monthly allowance. These will be much larger than they are at present, when we commence operations on a larger scale. We propose to forward to the Board, at the close of every year, a general summary of receipts and expenditures, on account of the mission.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the valuable present of a press and Burman types, made to us by the Serampore brethren. We are now closing in a room for a temporary printing office: and hope very soon to issue a Gospel tract, which has been in readiness some time, and which is intended to give the heathen around us some idea of the way of salvation through the Lord Jesus. But we cannot move one step in the way of printing without money. Though favored with the press, in the first instance, gratis, we have already expended in paper, freight, and sundries, about four hundred rupees. We therefore beg an immediate appropriation, not only to liquidate the expenses already incurred, but to enable us to proceed in this all important part of our work. The accounts of the mission press we propose to keep distinct; and they shall be submitted together with the accounts of the mission.

We know not how long the press will be permitted to remain in Rangoon; we do not, however, deprecate its removal to Ava. Such a measure would doubtless tend to the furtherance of the cause, and to the introduction of religion into the very heart of the empire where Satan's seat is. But in this case, more men and more money would be imperiously demanded; and we trust that the patronage of the Board will not fail us in these necessary points. We desire humbly to repeat to the Board what the first missionaries from the Baptist Society in England said to their friends, when on the point of embarkation in the great work which seems destined to illumine Western India with the light of the Gospel. "We are," said they, "like men going down into a well; you stand at the top, and hold the ropes. Do not *let us fall.*" Hold us up, brethren and fathers; and if health an life be spared to us, we hope, through the grace of God, to see eastern India also beginning to participate in the same glorious light. Many years may intervene in the latter as well as in the former case; many difficulties and disappointments may try your faith and ours. But let patience have her perfect work; let us not be weary of well doing; for in due time we shall reap, *if we faint not.*

Your servants in the Lord Jesus,

A. JUDSON.
GEORGE H. HOUGH.

REV. WM. STAUGHTON, D. D. Cor. Sec. of the Baptist Board of Missions.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

In order more effectually, under the blessing of our Lord and Master, to accomplish the important work for which we have come into this heathen land, we, the undersigned, form a union on the following principles, *viz.*

1. We give ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ, and to one another, by the will of God.

2. We agree to be kindly affectionated one towards another with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another; feeling that we have one Master, even Christ, and that all we are brethren.

3. We agree in the opinion that our sole object on earth is to introduce the religion of Jesus Christ into the empire of Burmah; and that the means by which we hope to effect this are translating, printing, and dis-

tributing the Scriptures: preaching the Gospel: circulating religious Tracts, and promoting the instruction of native children.

4. We agree therefore to engage in no secular business for the purpose of emolument: and not at all, unless in the opinion of the brethren the great object of the mission can be best promoted thereby.

5. We agree to relinquish all private right to remittances from America, avails of labor, and compensation for service; in a word, to place all money and property, from whatever quarter accruing, in the mission fund; provided, that nothing in this article be construed to affect our private right to inheritances or personal favors, not made in compensation of service.

6. We agree that all the members of the mission family have claims on the mission fund for equal support, in similar circumstances; the claims of widows and orphans not to be in the least affected by the death of the head of their family. But it is to be understood, that no one shall have a right to adopt a child into the mission family, so as to entitle it to the claims secured in this article, but by consent of the brethren.

7. We agree to educate our children with a particular reference to the object of the mission; and if any expense be necessary or expedient for this purpose, it shall be defrayed from the mission fund.

8. All appropriations from the mission fund shall be made by a majority of the missionary brethren united in this compact; subject, however, to the inspection of our patrons, the Board.

A. JUDSON.
GEORGE H. HOUGH.

N. B. It is hardly necessary to observe, that the above regulations have a prospective view, being intended for the signature of more than two.

Rangoon Oct. 21, 1816.

Extracts from the Mission Records.

October 22, 1816. Agreed, that while no expense is incurred for house-rent, the monthly appropriation for food and clothing, and other common expenses of a personal nature, be the same as proposed by the Serampore brethren in the case of Mr. Judson, *viz.* one hundred and thirty rupees, payable in Bengal, for a man and wife, and ten for a child; thus making the monthly allowance for two couples and three children, which now compose the mission family, two hundred and ninety rupees. This sum is intended for personal subsistence, independently of all public and extraordinary expenses, which are to be defrayed by special appropriations.

Agreed also, that all expenses attending the press shall be referred to a separate account, and defrayed from monies granted for the purpose by the Board.

A. JUDSON.
GEORGE H. HOUGH.

The two brethren, James Colman and Edward W. Wheelock, accepted by the Board for the Burman mission, will soon, with permission of Providence, take their departure from this country. It is hoped, too, that the time is not far distant, when others will follow: particularly some one who like Luke "the beloved physician" of apostolic times, shall further the work of the Lord by an acquaintance with the healing art. The testimony of their tutor, Mr. Chaplin, it is proper here to insert. After giving a particular statement of the proficiency made by them respectively in literature, he thus concludes:—"In closing this communication I beg

leave to add, that, as far as the acquaintance I have had with them enables me to judge, they are modest, amiable, and pious young men; judicious in their views, and prudent in their conduct; and they both appear to me to be uncommonly promising as candidates for the Gospel ministry."

From the Religious Remembrancer.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—NO. 1.

Abstract of the First Report of the Board of Missions, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—May, 1817.

Mr. John Monteith* was appointed a Missionary, three months in Detroit, and one month on missionary ground on his way. On the 27th of June, Mr. Monteith arrived at Detroit; and he states he was so cordially received by the people, that it appeared unnecessary to bear any longer the character of a missionary. He is now settled in that place, and has entered on a wide field of usefulness. "The profaneness of the soldiers," says Mr. Monteith, "exceeds any thing I ever imagined. There is no Sabbath in this country. But what is remarkable, though I have openly and plainly held forth the peculiar doctrines of the gospel, both in public and in private, I am apparently treated with the greatest respect by all descriptions of people, and have not heard a word spoken against religion. It meets with no opposition, but the practice of the people."

In his second communication he says "I am about 200 miles distant from any Presbyterian minister. I feel the weight of my task. Ignorance and wickedness prevail around me, and there is scarce an individual to give me assistance. All the Christian zeal perceivable is among the Methodists. The army is without a chaplain, and I have more than I am able to perform. My success has been great in reforming morals; but no conversions have appeared. I am not at all discouraged, but am anxious to have assistance. Salvation belongeth to the Lord."

As Mr. Monteith travelled in public conveyances, he had no opportunity for acting as a missionary in his way to Detroit. But he obtained from the people of that place, after agreeing to settle among them, their consent to spend a month in missionary labors in the destitute settlements in the surrounding region. He accordingly visited Raisin, the Rapids of the Miami, Sandusky, Cleaveland, and other places, and preached very frequently. This tract of country through which he passed, he deems very suitable missionary ground; and he is of the opinion that it is important immediately to occupy it by our missionaries. If a missionary sent to that country were acquainted with the French language, he might do good by conversing with the French privately. "After much inquiry," he says, "I have not been able to find a single French Bible in the place:" and speaking of the settlements of Fort Meigs and Raisin, he observes, they "are utterly neglected, yet I am confident that Societies could now be formed in both places. The people are anxious for it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, to his Correspondent in Princeton, N. J.

Our last accounts from Russia are most encouraging. The appearances in the character of the Emperor are more and more favorable. He

*Lately a Student in the General Assembly's Theological Seminary.

lately asked the Prince Galitzin, why he did not go on faster with the Bible Society—adding, "What do you want? Money! It is at your service; would my personal attendance at the meetings of your Committee promote the cause? I will attend most willingly." By the last letters from Mr. Henderson who is at present at Petersburg—he says the Russian Bible Society is distributing the Bible in twenty-five different languages, that in consequence of the Russian envoy at Constantinople taking a warm interest in the Bible cause, copies of the Word of God are pouring into the various islands in the Archipelago. The envoy at Constantinople conducts the correspondence with the Bible Society personally. In the Russian army too, a great interest has been excited about the dissemination of the Word of God."

From the Religious Intelligencer.

JOURNAL OF ABDOOL MESSEEH.

(Continued from page 67.)

January 11, 1815. Usual service performed. This day, Roshun Ulee, an inhabitant of Shumsabad, arrived from Abdool's friend at Lucknow, and inquired for Abdool in the city. The persons whom he asked spoke opprobriously of Abdool and his belief; and said, "What! do you want to go to that Kuttra, and be deceived? For God's sake, don't go. You had much better continue your journey." The man replied, "My good friend, I only asked the way to the Kuttra: I did not ask your advice. You seem strange madmen here. At last an Armenian pointed out the way; when he came, and related to Abdool what had passed.

Jan. 12. This morning, during service, a man called out at the door of the Kuttra for a light: another called to him not to take fire there, for it was impure. This afterward afforded much amusement to the Christians. In the evening, the usual European and native congregation attended, and heard prayers and a sermon. Afterward, Abdool had private prayer with his family.

Jan. 13. This morning, after service, and the instruction of twelve school-boys in the Gospel, information was received that the small-pox had broke out on Khyrut Messeeh and Rustoom Messeeh. The neighbors pressed the mother to perform the usual ceremonies; to which she answered, that such things were not suitable to Christians.

January 16, 1815. After service, and instruction of school-boys, as Abdool was conversing with one of the sisters, a man arrived to say that sister Catherine, and Mihirban Khanum and Muriam, were assembled, and wished him to read the Gospel to them. He went and read one chapter. Mihirban Khanum appears much impressed. Afterward, refreshments were prepared; but Abdool, being unwell, excused himself and returned.

Jan. 17. During service, two very good-looking men entered the Kuttra, and asked if this was the Padre Sahib's Kuttra. On receiving an affirmative answer, they asked where Abdool Messeeh was. Bebadur Messeeh pointed him out. Abdool had begun reading a chapter of the Gospel. The two men came up, and saluted Abdool. Through respect to the Word of God he did not then return their salutation. After service he conversed with them. They said they had come from the army of Mahomed Shah Khan, to purchase articles at Agra; and, having heard of

his apostacy in the army, they came to observe the nature of his worship, and they should tell the Khan what they had seen and heard. They asked several questions respecting the faith of the Christians; and, on the Rules for Candidates being shown them, they became much displeased, and departed.

Jan. 18. As Abdool was standing by the Kuttra door, looking out for the Christians to come to service, a man, called Ushum Beg, passed by on horseback. On seeing Abdool, he urged his horse up to him, and spat upon him, calling him an opprobious name. Abdool wiped his face with his handkerchief, and said, "I pray God to pardon all your sins!" The man laughed, and went his way.

Jan. 20. Two or three Hindoos, with marks drawn on their foreheads, came and asked after the Padre Sahib, and said that they had heard reports of him in the army of the Maharaj, and greatly regretted that they had no opportunity of paying their respects to him. They had heard, they said, that he was an Incarnation among the Europeans, and that many persons had from his preaching become Christians. They remained four hours, making many inquiries respecting the origin and effects of the Christian Faith, and then departed.

Jan. 21. Five or six poor widow women of the city were present at worship. After service, they inquired after the Padre Sahib. Abdool answered, that he had not obtained any relief from his complaint; and that he had heard that he had gone on board ship with his lady, with the intention of proceeding to England, they replied, "We all remain with uplifted hands in prayer, that Almighty God would bring him back in health, and safety to his country." Abdool gave them a trifle, and then examined the boys of the Loparke Mundee School, who had come for that purpose.

Jan. 22. In the morning, Abdool, with Inayut Messeeh, and Newazish Messeeh, attended the chapel. Besides the usual native congregation, several friends, with their wives and children, were present. At 3 o'clock, various friends, with the servants of many other gentlemen, and many Christians of the city, attended with gladness.

Jan. 23. Molwee Kumur'ooddeen, an inhabitant of Murrerut, who was proceeding to Ajmere to visit Maiyun'ooddeen, seeing Inayut Messeeh standing at the Kuttra door, inquired after Abdool, and came with his companion into the Kuttra: accosting Abdool, he said, I am come from Lucknow, where I met your younger brother, who has called himself Yusuf Messeeh; and I understood, from his conversation, that he also has apostatized, like yourself. I therefore suppose, that, one by one, your whole family will become apostates." He then inquired the site of the church, and the opinions of men in that quarter. When he heard the state of affairs, and the spread of the Gospel, he was greatly astonished; and frowning, and eyeing one by one all the men in the Kuttra, he departed.

Jan, 24. After service and instruction of the school-children in the Gospel, Abdool took a turn for his health along the bank of the river. He proceeded till he arrived at the Hukeem's garden, where he saw five or six young men conversing together. When he had approached near to them he saluted them. They made no return. He supposed that they had not heard him, and repeated his salutation in a louder voice. They replied by a term of abuse. Abdool said, "Is such the answer to salutation required by the Mahomedan religion?" They said, "Yes, to such as you." Abdool said, "God forgive you;" and remained silent. He

afterward heard one of them say to another, "If you had this fellow in the plain, what would you do with him?" He answered, "I would sabre him:" another said, "I would cut his tongue out, and put a stop to his deceiving and preaching of lies." Abdool, not thinking it of any use to talk to them, returned home.

Jan. 25. In the morning, Abdool, after performing service to the Brethren, went to the Loparke Mundee school, to inquire after the scholars. He heard from the master, that a teacher of the writer caste had been endeavoring to cajole the parents of the children into the belief that it was wrong to allow their children to be instructed in the English School, and to permit them to read the Gospel; for that, one by one, all the children would become Christians. Through the grace of God, the children perceived all he said to be nonsense: and having satisfied their parents, came to the school, and said they would never give up reading there.

Jan. 26. After breakfast, Abdool was occupied in disputing with two or three Hindoos, who came for that purpose. After much debate, at noon they took leave.

Jan. 27. After the usual service at seven o'clock, and instruction of the children, Abdool was going home to breakfast. Just then a stranger, newly arrived at Agra, came to visit him. He began by saying, that he had come from the Punjab; and having heard Abdool's name exceedingly ill spoken of in the city, the men of which called him infidel and apostate, and a renegade from the Faith of Mahomed, he came to ascertain the fact; and if, which God forbid, he should have been correctly informed, to inquire the cause. Abdool replied, "My friend, I was formerly a Mussulman: nay, I was forward in the Mussulman Faith; and all my family have been Mussulmen. When I read the Holy Book, I found that the Mahomedan Faith has not the truth. I, therefore quitted that way. The visitor said, "This is very strange. You appear to have been well enough as a Mussulman. A dog or a hog would abhor such conduct as yours; and, in my whole life, I never saw one so cursed as you, who so shamelessly declare 'I was once a Mussulman, and am become a Christian.' Curse on your conduct? And, alas! that Mahomedanism is become so degenerate! Were you in my city, the citizens would quickly speed you to hell." Abdool answered, "My good sir, you condescended to inquire after your servants affairs: your servant simply related them. Do you break into such at the first hearing of facts? Would you remain silent but a moment, your servant would lay a statement of the Holy Gospel before you. If it be found worthy of approval, well. If there be any evil in it, command what punishment you will on this sinner." The stranger answered, "It is no injury that I do you; since the Prophet has forbidden our reading and hearing the Gospel, which has been abrogated. He then rose and departed.

Jan. 28. A man came from sister Dobee Muriam Khanum, to say that the corpse of sister Jygum had been brought from Gualior for interment in the garden of Padre Juntos; and if Abdool and his companions would go, it would be esteemed friendly. They accordingly set out. In the way, they learnt from a friend, that the Khazee (Judge) of the city had also gone through complaisance. When they arrived near the garden, they found that a great dispute had arisen between the servants of Padre Angelo and the Armenian Padre, so that they would not allow the Padre to be put into the ground, and at last swords were drawn. Inayut Messeeh advised that they should not go; for that, in the Holy Gospel, we are commanded to be *harmless as doves*, but *wise as serpents;* and it would be ve

ry wrong that Abdool's name should appear in such a business. Abdool greatly approved his advice, returned home, and remained till midnight occupied upon his sermon.

Jan. 29. In the morning the usual congregation assembled to service. At four in the evening, various friends, and their wives, children, relations, and servants, attended prayers and a sermon. Afterward, Mr. Lyon asked Abdool to go and have prayers at his house. On arriving, they found several person assembled there: at nine they had service, after which Abdool returned home.

(To be Concluded.)

COMMUNICATION FOR THE CHRISTIAN'S MONITOR.

August 11, 1817.

It must be a source of the purest, warmest gratification to the friends of Christianity, to observe the increasing attention paid to our missionary societies. Especially those whose object is the conversion of the western Indians. These poor neglected sons of nature, have no means of becoming acquainted with the word of God except through our hands; and ought we not then to exert ourselves to the utmost, that we fail not in our duty? Ought not the wealthy and affluent, the sons of plenty and abundance to pay a great attention to these things? their property is lent them by the "allwise disposer of events" and it becomes them not to be sparing in such uses as shall most promote his glory; but it is a fact that whenever we ask assistance of those who are the most able to afford it, they answer, they have nothing they can give. Among many plans which might be proposed for removing these difficulties I will offer the following. Whenever you visit a tavern, especially on the Sabbath, instead of your accustomed glass of punch, take a glass of strong beer or ale, and reserve what you saved by this method, for the use of some missionary society. Pursue this course for one year, at which time you will find yourself enabled to make a very considerable donation; and you will feel that secret satisfaction which you never knew in a tavern. But this is not your only compensation:—your health will remain unimpaired; you will become a more respectable member of society, and in short your actions will be registered where you will receive a reward according to your deeds.

How hard is the lot of those wild sons of nature,
Who are ignorant still of the Gospel glad call;
Who know not Jehovah, the world's great Creator,
But who bow down to idols as Lord's over all.

'Tis the business of red men, to kill and to burn,
To scalp and to torture is their greatest delight:
With hearts hard as rocks all good order they spurn
Neither caring for law, for religion, or right.

Attend then ye Christians: the Lord loudly calls,
To send the red brethren good tidings of life;
Show your love to your God, e're his wrath on you falls,
And you suffer the plagues of dire famine, and strife.

Oh! when shall the time come when the Indians shall meet,
Not to fight and to slaughter but God to adore?
When the woods shall re-echo with praises most sweet?
And the whoop and the war song be heard of no more?

GRATUS, NO. II.

We are happy to announce to our readers, that we have received, through the New-York Spectator and Christian Herald, a summary account of the thirteenth Anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the twenty-third Anniversary meeting of the Missionary Society. We have room only for the former in this. More particular accounts are soon expected. ED. MON.

We have recently received from England the June Magazines, which give an account of the late Anniversary Meetings of the several great Institutions, held in London in the month of May. These publications only make mention in very brief and general terms of the intelligence communicated, and in some instances present abstracts of the speeches delivered on the occasion. Enough however is detailed to afford a cheering view of the benevolent and extensive enterprises still pursuing in that country for advancing the cause of religion and humanity. ED. CHR. HERALD.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, May 7, was held the thirteenth Anniversary of this Institution, at Freemasons' Hall, London: at which their pious and noble patron, Lord Teignmouth, presided, who was supported by the Bishops of Salisbury, Norwich, Gloucester, and Cloyne, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Gambier, and several respectable Members of the British Parliament.

The Report briefly mentioned the flourishing state of the Society, and its rapid extention through the world. The spirit of peace had poured on the world a rich abundance of moral and intellectual blessings. Christian knowledge is now confined to no country: the African and the Asiatic—the Hottentot and the Hindoo, are enabled to trace the mind of God in the pages of Scripture, and rejoice in there contemplating a sublimer revelation than in sun, moon, and stars. The crescent of Mahomet sinks before the rising beams of Christianity; a Mahometan aged 40 had learned to read, purposely that he might read the Scriptures. The first Bible sold in Africa was to a Hottentot. An African said of the Scriptures, "These are the weapons that will conquer Africa—they have conquered me." The Report stated the formation of various Bible Societies at home and abroad, particularly in Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, &c. and even among the Catholics, thousands of whom now read the Bible: also in the East and West Indies, America, and Africa, where a Hottentot of 50 years of age learned to read that he might read the Bible. The Report concluded with giving thanks to God for a disposition to encourage the distribution of the Scriptures, and imploring the Divine blessing on its exertions.

The Report, together with the whole proceedings of this meeting, were replete with the most lively interest, and equally encouraging with those of any former Anniversary; but as we expect to be enabled to furnish our readers with a detailed account in our next Number, we shall for the present confine ourselves to a few of the most prominent facts stated in the Report.

The object of the Society is increasingly felt and promoted in every quarter of the globe, and new fields are continually opening for the dispensation of its bounty, by encouraging the establishment of Societies for perpetuating the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, by granting to them

pecuniary aid at their establishment, and in the progress of printing large editions of the Holy Scriptures.—Among the Roman Catholics upon the continent large impressions of the New Testament have been circulated at the charge of the Society, as well as to Protestants situated in Catholic countries, which have been attended with the most beneficial results.

The Auxiliary Societies in the United Kingdom, although much increased in number, continue their operations with vigor; and, notwithstanding the past year has been one of peculiar distress, they have contributed to the Parent Institution no less than 52,027*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; [upwards of two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars,] and as their local wants become supplied with the Holy Scriptures, they progressively allot a considerable portion of those contributions to the general purposes of the Parent Institution, without requiring any return in Bibles and Testaments, thereby enabling them to promote more extensively the printing and circulation of the Holy Scriptures in countries destitute of the Word of Life. —The sum of 21,954*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been received during the past year for Bibles and Testaments.—The total *net* receipts was 84,040*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* [upwards of three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars,] and the net expenditure 89,230*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* [almost four hundred thousand dollars.]

The total number of Bibles issued during the year, ending the 31st March last, was 92,239, and of Testaments 100,782; making the whole number issued by the Society exceed A MILLION AND THREE QUARTERS of copies of the Holy Scriptures.

After the Report was read, apologies for unavoidable absence were received from the Bishop of Durham, Lord Exmouth, and Mr. Vansittart.

W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. congratulated the Society on the favorable Report just read, and on the animating intelligence it contained. "My Lord, (said Mr. W.) you have even awakened Siberia itself to life and action." Mr. W. moved the acceptance and printing of the Report.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Salisbury seconded this motion.

Thanks to the President were moved by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gloucester, who, after stating the feelings with which the Report should impress us, such as gratitude, patience, perseverance, &c. suggested the important inquiry, whether we ourselves have been making a diligent and profitable use of that treasure so long committed to us, in the daily devout perusal of it, and prayer over it. "I trust (said his lordship) I shall be excused touching upon this point, because it arises from an ardent desire to promote this good cause, and an endeavor in my humble way to make it all pure within as well as all glorious without."

Sir T. Ackland, Bart. M. P. "In approaching your lordship, I approach the centre of the greatest circle this world ever saw—it reaches not only to the ends of the earth, but of the heavens." Sir Thomas added, that England had the distinguished honor of accomplishing two great works, the abolition of the slave trade, and the establishment of the Bible Society.

President. If I were to name a day in my life attended with a peculiar blessing, I would name the day on which I became a member of this society. He added, that if his abilities were equal to his love to the Society, he should be more deserving of their thanks.

W. Money, Esq. M. P. in moving to the Right Hon. and Rev. Vice-Presidents, adverted to the horrid blasphemy of "a living god" in India. I heard (said Mr. M.) of a being impiously styled "the living god," and I found him an ignorant boy of about 14 or 15 years of age, sitting in a

temple surrounded by his worshippers. His story was this: about 160 or 170 years ago, a Budha of consequence was told in a vision that there should be seven incarnations of a god in his family. The seven incarnations expired, and the priests added a supernumerary one, and when the people heard of it they only considered it as displaying the extraordinary power of their god. Mr. M. mentioned also the conversion of a Budha priest in Ceylon, who had become a Christian minister.

Rev. G. Clayton observed, that the spirit of this Society, though dragged into controversy, had exhibited the meekness and gentleness of Christ. "Some subordinate officers (like myself) may have been chafed and fretted; but when we come to our Secretary and say, *My father shall we smite them? shall we smite them?*" He has answered, "Thou shalt not smite them: wouldst thou smite those whom we have taken captive with our sword and with our bow? Set bread and water before them that they may eat and drink, and go to their master." (See 2 Kings vi. 20, 21.) This Society also reminded him of the blessing of Jacob, "Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches run over the wall." On one side the wall I see mitred greatness, on the other humble dissent; but the branches meet over the wall, and there is no Sectarian flavor in the wine—it is the wine of the kingdom, and rejoices the heart both of God and man.

Sir Geo. Gray moved thanks to the Royal Dukes who patronized the Society—York, Kent, Sussex, Gloucester, and Cumberland.

J. Wayland, jun. Esq. in seconding these thanks, remarked the good effects of the Bible in promoting habits of industry as well as morals and religion among the poor.

Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, Secretary to the American National Bible Society, observed: There was a general sentiment that all light must beam from east to west: but the Sun of Righteousness was subject to no such law. On this occasion he has been pleased to arise in the western isle of Britain, and from thence to beam his light upon the dark shores of India, with a glory never to be extinguished. "It is in vain to talk of opposition now, my Lord (said Dr. M.) when the Bible Society forms the moral machinery of the world. All the great and formidable columns which have been arranged under its banners have but one word of command from on high, and that word is—*onward!*" He moved the thanks to the Committee, which was seconded by

Rev. R. Watson, (Secretary to the Methodist Mission,) also thanked the Society for communicating so fully their operations and success, which was enough almost to make us forget the miseries of the world, in the expectation of its future glory. The young man may now well rejoice in his youth, because he may live to see the glorious results. "We see before us (said he) the scene of a soft and beauteous sun-rise, the rays of which shed a brilliant light, as well upon the cottages of Siberia as upon the imperial palaces."

Dr. Thorpe, of Dublin, mentioned a noted criminal lately executed in Ireland, who had never seen a Bible till he saw it in his cell a little before his execution; then laying his hand upon it he said, "Had I possessed a copy of this book ten years ago, I had not been here:" and he spent the last minutes of his life in advising the spectators around him to procure a Bible, and to search diligently its contents. He stated that a desire to read the Scriptures was much on the increase among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, yet there were thousands of them who had not seen a Bible.

John Thornton, Esq. (the Treasurer) stated the amount of subscrip-

tions and donations this year to be 62,280*l.* which is only 646*l* less than the last, notwithstanding all the pressure of the times. Mr. T. stated the high gratification he felt in transacting the business and promoting the interests of the Society.

The Right Reverend the bishop of Norwich expressed the heartfelt satisfaction which he experienced in meeting so many excellent men of all religious persuasions, who, laying aside every minor consideration, have the wisdom to perceive, and the piety to feel, that unity of heart is far more important than uniformity of sentiment. He moved thanks to the Secretaries, regretting much the indisposition of one of them, the Rev. Mr. Owen, who was unable to attend. This was seconded by Rev. Mr. Burn; and Dr. Steinkopff returned thanks in the name of all the three, as Mr. Hughes, though present, was disabled from speaking by a cold which affected his voice.

Rev. Mr. Patterson, from Russia, stated, that fifteen millions of Bibles were wanted from the Russian Empire. Formerly 2000 annually were thought enough: now 200,000 were not half enough. The great and good Alexander, besides the 10,000 roubles which he annually subscribes, has given a palace and gardens for the use of the Society, and now promises to furnish both.

Rev. D. Wilson, of St. John's Chapel, who officiated for the Rev. Mr. Owen, absent through illness, said, "While we deplore the affecting illness of him whom I represent this day, the other Secretaries may report to him, that excepting his presence, nothing has been wanting to the meeting. We have had more than ever of the divine presence and blessing; and have come to this altar and sworn afresh allegiance to the Bible, and to the God of the Bible."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following contributions to the funds of the American Bible Society have been acknowledged by the the Treasurer since the account published in No. 16, of the Christian Herald (12th July:)

From the Bible Society of Virginia, 250 dols.: the Lexington Auxiliary B. S. (Virg.) 100 dols.; the Female B. S. of Carlisle, (Pa.) 123 dols.; the B. S. of Cumberland county, (Pa.) 120 dols.; the Westfield Aux. B. S. Essex county, (N. J.) 15 dols.; the Aux. B. S. of Steuben County, (N. Y.) 53 dols.; the Rahway Female B. S. (N. J.) 20 dols.; the Female B. S. of Kingston, Ulster County, (N. Y.) 30 dols.;—*Collections* by Rev. Neal H. Shaw, in the congregations at Chaptico, Tommy Coker, and All Faith Churches, in St. Mary's County, (Maryland,) 33 dols. 65 cents; by Dr. A. Proudfit, at Laurel-Hill and Little Red Stone (Pa.) 74 dols.:—*one hundred and fifty dollars* contributed by a few ladies belonging to the congregation of Christ's Church, New-York, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. Thomas Lyell, a *director for life*;—and contributions of *thirty dollars* each, to constitute the following clergymen *members for life*, viz. the Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Ripley, by the ladies of the congregational Society at Green Farms, Fairfield County, (Conn.; Rev. Noah Porter, by several ladies of Farmington, (Conn.;) Rev. John Mason Duncan, by the Associate Presbyterian Church at Baltimore; Rev. Bennet Tyler, by the Female cent Society of Southbury, (Conn.;) Rev. Samuel Shepherd, by the Female cent Society in Lenox, (Mass.;) Rev. Richard S. Storrs, by the Females of the parish of Braintree, (Mass.;) Rev. John Smith, by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church in Cooperstown, Otsego County, (N. Y.;) also, *thirty dollars* from each of the following persons, as members for life, viz.—Rev. John Keep; Rev. Samuel Willard; Rev. Dr. Joseph Strong, of Norwich, (Conn.;) Dr. John R. B. Rogers, of New-York; J. B. Lawrence, of Salem, (Mass.;) and Robert Hartsborne, of New-Jersey.

Jackson and two of his daughters fell victims to the flames; Mrs. Jackson, and the other six children were fortunately rescued.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Latest from South America—Captain Johston, of the schr SPARTON, who arrived this morning in 27 days from St Salvadore, informs us, that when he sailed, all was quiet in the Brazils. Monte-Video was still in possession of the Portuguese troops. A vessel had arrived from Buenos Ayres; but brought no news. The principal leaders of the revolution at Pernambuco had been executed at St. Salvadore.

Unhappy Incident—Yesterday, Mr. Jonathan Hunnewell and his wife, and Mr. John Morris, his wife and two young children, went out to enjoy the pleasure of sailing in a small Boat. While opposite to Turtle Bay, the sail of the boat was suddenly struck by a flew of wind, and instantly upset. The women and children sank. The men dove in pursuit of them. Mr Hunnewell rose with Mrs Morris and one of the children, and swam with them to a sloop at anchor near the spot, and succeeded in getting them safely on board. In the mean time Mr. Morris had brought up Mrs. Hunnewell, conducted her to the bow of the sloop, and directed her to hold fast by a rope attached to the vessel until he could go for the other child. He succeeded in his efforts to rescue the child; but, on returning to the sloop, he found that his sister Mrs. Hunnewell, had fainted and sunk to rise no more. The body of the deceased, is not yet found.

BOSTON, Aug. 13—noon.

Latest from England.—Parliament is expected to be prorogued on the 16th inst. There will be no dissolution this year.

The Frame breaking bill, by which death was inflicted on the offenders, but which was sometime since changed to transportation, has been re-enacted.

Mr. Sargeant, who went to London on business for the Bank of the United States, has satisfactorily completed all his arrangements and was upon the point of embarking for America.

Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster, and other great trading ports, are all in a bustle with shipping off merchandize for the Brazils.

Windsor Castle, July 5—"His Majesty has been very composed during the last month. His Majesty's health is good, but his disorder continues unabated." (Signed by five Physicians.)

Another favorable piece of intelligence is the fall of grain in all parts of France and the commencement of the harvest under the happiest auspices. The fall of grain has in some places been between 50, 40 and 30 per cent.

LONDON, July 7.

We continue to receive the most cheering and gratifying accounts from all parts of the country of the universal promise of a plentiful harvest.

From the Boston evening Gazette.

Further of the Serpent at Cape Ann—Some respectable persons are in town who have established the fact of the appearance of this extraordinary water monster in Cape Ann harbor. It was reported to have been seen by some fishermen about ten days since, but nobody gave credit to the story; and it was not generally credited until Sunday last when the Serpent was seen as we understand from the shore. The head appears mixed with black and white, and to resemble that of a large dog—The back of the body is black, and the opinions both as to its length and thickness vary considerably. Those persons who have approached the nearest to it, or within 10 or 15 yards, consider the length to be from 60 to 70 feet, and the size of a barrel in thickness. Its motions serpentine, various and of extreme rapidity—sometimes forcing nearly a complete circle in turning quickly round—and sometimes with its head out of water, darting forward at the rate of a mile in three minutes, leaves a wake behind of half a mile in length.

Some of the adventurous seamen of Cape Ann we hear are endeavoring to contract a net of sufficient resistance, to hold the Serpent, and prevent his escape.

LEWISTOWN, (Penn.) Agust 8.

Melancholy.—On Friday last, as a wedding party were returning, the horse of Mr. William Hall, became unmanageable—the rider was thrown from his seat against a tree, and instantly killed. The deceased was a respectable young man, in the hey-day of life.

Accident.—In the storm last week a Mr Wilson was driving his waggon from thompsontown, when a tree was blown across the fore part of the waggon, and the hind horses; what is extraordinary, is, that both hind horses were killed and the saddle broke, while the driver (who says he was riding on the saddle,) remained unhurt.

CATO, (N. Y.) Aug. 8.

Severe Hail Storm.—On the 4th inst at about half past two, P. M. the inhabitants of the town of Cato were alarmed by the sudden approach of two clouds, one from the N. W. and the other from the S. W. at the junction of which commenced dreadful peals of thunder, flashes of lightning, and a heavy shower of hail driven by most tremendous gusts of wind with such force as to sweep a road of about two and a half miles in width through the whole town, levelling timber, crops, &c. to the ground. The destruction commenced on the premises of Esq Webster, where the hail fell to the depth of six inches, where it was to be found in the woods two days after the storm; after having completely destroyed his crops, it passed to the store of Messrs. Preston, and Green, which it upset, blew off the roof and destroyed goods to a considerable amount. On the farm of Mr. Parker, it blew up thirteen apple trees by the roots besides injuring many others. The damage sustained in this town in consequence of this storm cannot be less than $4000.

SANGERFIELD, AUGUST 30, 1817.

Soon after issuing our last paper, we, for the first time, received information, in some of the western papers, of the arrival of the President at Buffalo, Niagara &c. and about the same time we received it from Albany. The delay of western papers is owing, materially to their being sent round by Utica. If they arrive at Utica after Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning, they lie there until the next week. There is of course, a delay of about a week, when they might arrive here as soon as at Utica. Editors to the west are therefore respectfully requested to direct the papers, sent to this Office, through *Cazenovia*.

The President continues to be treated with usual respect wherever he arrives. He took passage in the U. S. schr Porcupine for Detroit, on the 16 inst.

Accounts of the destruction by the late flood, continues to arrive from all quarters, and exhibits a doleful picture.

What follows, in the next page, refers to a meeting at Philadelphia, of the Cashiers of the Banks of New-York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Georgia, Alexandria and Virginia.

ABSTRACT BANK INFORMATION.

To remove, if possible, this inconvenience, which began to grow upon them, and to the facility of remittances, the meeting of the cashiers we have alluded to, is supposed to have taken place. The cashiers of the above named state banks, (the banks of the U. States not being present by any representative,) entered into an arrangement, by which it was agreed that the state banks should draw and re-draw upon each other, as had once been the case; should have regular settlements of these transactions, and whatever balance one should fall in debt to the other, to be discharged in specie. Some, however, suppose that the banks of New-York may not be willing to accede to this arrangement—the balance of trade with the other dealing towns, being at present in favor of New-York.

The community have certainly a deep interest in this question. Our circulating medium will become more fixed in its value, when this operation becomes a general one. The notes of the banks, for instance, which are parties to this arrangement, will rise to (or nearer to) par, as some of the other banks may receive them by way of deposit. The moment a bank receives them, they rise of course, in its own market, to the par of its own paper.

From the Saratoga Courier.

New and useful Invention for Canalling Turnpiking, &c.

Capt. *James Mathes* has invented a machine for digging canals, which was exhibited at Ballston-Spa on Thursday last, to the astonishment of the beholders. He calls it his *Excavator*. It will, with two men, three yoke of oxen and one plough, excavate one acre of free soil, six inches per day, with ease.* The machine is of a simple construction—can be turned about, as occasion may require, in a circle of 12 feet—will fit any elevation of soil, either in Canals or Turnpikes, and is so constructed, that it will regulate the banks of a canal to any depth short of 15 feet.

The inventor has different methods in which he applies his machine. It may be used with a body, like that of an ox-cart and will load itself, by means of ploughs, as it is drawn along, and will discharge the load, when necessary, without stopping the team. It is the firm belief of the inventor, that it will save one half the expense in excavating canals, turnpikes, free-roads, ditches, entrenchments, cellars &c.

The inventor has the drawings of several machines, on this principle, for sinking wells, boring tunnels, &c. Indeed it may be used for any kind of excavation with profit.

This machine is full size, and may be seen at Ballston-Spa, at any time within four weeks, after which the inventor intends taking it to the westward. ☞ Gentlemen of mechanical skill are invited to call and examine it.

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*The machine has a plough attached to it, and simply carries off the furrow. The excavation of one acre of ground, six inches in depth, is equal to about 800 cubic yards. Admitting the machine to perform on an average, one half of what is here estimated, it would then give the contractor, at the present prices, a clear profit of nearly $50 per day!

ABSTRACT.

Steam Boat passengers take Warning.—More or less of the passengers in the steam-boats having from time to time refused to pay the tax directed to be collected for the benefit of the canal fund, their names, it seems, have been reported to the Comptroller, and by him handed over to the Attorney-General. During the last week, the defaulters have received from Mr. Attorney, through the hands of the Sheriff, an invitation on the part of *The People* to come and pay the tax, together with certain costs for giving them so polite an invitation. Although the lawyers, not a soul of them, can find any authority by which our little Attorney-General takes it upon himself to proceed in this manner, yet as *The People* pay no costs, whether they win or lose, the delinquents are hastening to make their peace upon the best terms they can. Those who settled for their defaults last week, paid $6 97, besides the tax, and "came off clear." Such as were less prompt will suffer according to their delay.—*Lan. Gazette.*

Accident.—A young man named *Lyman* or *Calvin Hill*, of Hartford, Washington county, was drowned in the river, opposite Mr. Golden's tavern, in the lower part of this village, on Friday evening last. He was returning home from Troy, and had put up at Mr. Golden's. In the evening he went into the river to bathe, but proceeding beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, he was swept away by the current. Mr. Golden narrowly escaped drowning in an unsuccessful attempt to save him.—*Ib.*

A stalk of oats, taken from a field in this town the present season, measured 6 feet 6 inches in length, and one inch in circumference, and bore 203 kernels.—*Ib.*

On the 25th of April last, the effective strength of the British army at home and abroad, exclusive of artillery, formed a grand total of 166 865 men.—*Ib.*

At a meeting of the Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and Innkeepers of the town of Mansfield, county of Richland and state of Ohio, on the 11th of July, 1817, the following resolutions were agreed and adopted:

Resolved, That from and after this date, we will not receive for any dues, debts or demands, nor circulate the bills of the hereafter specified banks, until such time as we have positive evidence that such bills will in all cases be redeemed when demanded, and to the satisfaction of the holder of such bills, viz.

Richland and Huron Bank of Mansfield,	Ohio
Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon,	do
Farmer's Bank of New Salem,	do
Jefferson Bank of New Salem,	do
Farmer's Bank of Smithfield,	do
Romly Bank,	do
Hagerstown Bank,	do
Practical Farmers Bank of Springfield,	do
Youhogany Bank of Perrypolis,	Pennsylvania.
New Salem Bank, Fayette county,	do
Western Bank of Virginia, Parkersburgh,	
Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburgh.	

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published three weeks in succession in the Ohio Spectator and other public newspapers. Signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

DAVID STEVENS, *Chairman.*

MOON BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH TENNY.

TERMS—$1 50 per year to Mail and company subscribers, who bear the postage themselves payable in the seventh month of their subscription or two dollars at the end of the year. Delivered by posts 50 cents a quarter.